### LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

#### STATEMENT OF BASIS<sup>1</sup>

#### PROPOSED PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT 2872-V1

# BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT FACILITY WESTLAKE VINYLS COMPANY LP GEISMAR, ASCENSION PARISH, LOUISIANA Agency Interest (AI) No. 1138 Activity No. PER20100002

#### I. APPLICANT

Applicant:

Westlake Vinyls Company LP

36045 Highway 30

Geismar, Louisiana 70734

Facility:

**Biological Treatment Plant** 

SIC Code:

2869

Location:

36045 Highway 30, Geismar, Ascension Parish, Louisiana 70734

#### II. PERMITTING AUTHORITY

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality

Office of Environmental Services

P.O. Box 4313

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4313

#### III. CONTACT INFORMATION

Mr. Dan Nguyen P.O. Box 4313

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4313

Phone: (225) 219-3181

#### IV. FACILITY BACKGROUND AND CURRENT PERMIT STATUS

Westlake Vinyls Company LP owns and operates the Biological Treatment Plant near Geismar, Ascension Parish, under Permit 2872-V0, dated July 26, 2005. The Biological Treatment Plant was constructed and operated by Borden Chemical and Plastics until December 2002 when it was purchased by Westlake Vinyls Company LP, previously known as Geismar Vinyl Company LP.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 40 CFR 70.7(a)(5) and LAC 33:III.531.A.4 require the permitting authority to "provide a statement that sets forth the legal and factual basis for the proposed permit conditions of any permit issued to a Part 70 source, including references to the applicable statutory or regulatory provisions."

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This permit addresses all emissions unit at the Biological Treatment Plant. A number of Part 70 permits addressing other process units at the site have already been issued. These include:

Permit No.	Process Unit	Date Issued
2782-V0	Biological Treatment Plant	7/26/2005
PSD-LA-535(M2)		5/29/2001
2874-V1	PVC Plant	9/11/2006
3057-V0	Chlor-Alkali Plant	7/03/2007
1248-V3	VCM-E Plant	10/13/2008
1248-V3 AA	VCM-E Plant	1/9/2009
PSD-LA-734	VCM-E Plant	10/13/2008

#### V. PROPOSED PERMIT/PROJECT INFORMATION

A permit application dated January 25, 2010 as well as additional dated February 26, 2010 were received requesting a permit renewal/modification. The application was deemed administratively complete in accordance with LAC 33:III.519.A on January 26, 2010.

#### **Process Description**

Industrial wastewater generated from manufacturing processes at the complex contains biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and some non-biodegradable compounds requiring treatment prior to discharge to the Mississippi River. The Biological Treatment Plant utilizes primary treatment, activated sludge, and tertiary treatment.

#### Main Wastewater Flow into the Biological Treatment Facility

Wastewater from the complex, excluding the PVC Plant, is accumulated in the Process Water Tank and/or the Check Tank prior to processing in the Equalization Tank. Wastewater from the PVC Plant is directly pumped to the Equalization Tank.

Wastewater from the Main Lab, Tank Farm, Sanitary Treatment Plant, and the VCM-E Plant cooling tower blowdown is gathered in the Main Process Sump prior to feeding the Process Water Tank and then is routed to the Equalization Tank.

Wastewater from the VCM-E Plant (except the VCM-E Plant cooling tower blowdown) is accumulated after steam stripping and fed to the Process Water Tank or the Check Tank.

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#### **Biological Treatment Facility**

The water in the Equalization Tank is fed through the pH Mix Tank and pumped to either or both the No. 1 Aerator and No. 2 Aerator. The aerators can be operated in series or in parallel. In the aerators, ambient air is bubbled through the wastewater to provide oxygen to the biota used to treat the wastewater. The effluent from the aerators overflows to the clarifiers. The overflow from the No. 1 and No. 2 clarifiers is pumped to the air stripper and then either the BN001 outfall, the No. 2 aerator, or the pH mix tank. Sludge from the clarifiers is recycled back to their respective aerators with the excess sludge being sent to the sludge holding tank.

Sludge from the Sludge Holding Tank is pumped to a belt filter press. The water is decanted off the Sludge Holding Tank and flows by gravity to the filtrate tank then it is pumped to the pH Mix Tank. The pressed filter cake is gravity fed to trailers for disposal in a non-hazardous (RCRA Subtitle D) landfill.

The effluent from the Biological Treatment Plant is processed through an air stripper prior to being discharged to the Mississippi River. The air stripper consists of two equalization tanks and two air stripper towers. As necessary in order to comply with wastewater permits, the effluent from the air stripper can be sent back to the Biological Treatment Plant for further processing.

#### **Proposed Modifications**

Westlake Vinyls Company requests a Part 70 operating permit renewal for the Biological Treatment Plant. The General Condition XVII Activities List and the Insignificant Activities List were updated. Emissions from the plant were recalculated using updated emissions factors and methods (WATER9 and TANKS 4.0.9.d).

#### VI. ATTAINMENT STATUS OF PARISH

<u>Pollutant</u>	Attainment Status	<u>Designation</u>	
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Attainment	N/A	
$PM_{10}$	Attainment	N/A	
SO <sub>2</sub>	Attainment	N/A	
NO <sub>2</sub>	Attainment	N/A	
CO	Attainment	N/A	
Ozone <sup>2</sup>	Nonattainment	Severe	
Lead	Attainment	N/A	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> VOC and NO<sub>X</sub> are regulated as surrogates.

VII.

#### STATEMENT OF BASIS

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PERMITTED AIR EMISSIONS

Sources of air emissions are listed on the "Inventories" page of the proposed permit. Estimated emissions of criteria pollutants from the facility, in tons per year (TPY), are as follows:

Pollutant	Before	After	Change
VOC	36.434	39.11	+ 2.676

LAC 33:III.Chapter 51-regulated toxic air pollutants (TAP), including those listed as VOC compounds, are speciated below. This list encompasses all Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) regulated pursuant to Section 112 of the Clean Air Act. Note, however, all TAPs are not HAPs (e.g., ammonia, hydrogen sulfide).

Pollutant	Before	After	Change
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.10	0.78	+ 0.68
1,1-Dichloroethane	-	0.14	+ 0.14
1,2-Dichloroethane	15.242	13.319	- 1.923
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.012	0.03	+ 0.018
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.04	0.04	•
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	8.118	8.10	- 0.018
Benzene	0.14	0.22	+ 0.08
Bromoform	0.07	0.11	+ 0.04
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.04	0.04	-
Chlorobenzene	0.007	0.019	+ 0.012
Chloroethane	0.03	0.13	+ 0.10
Chloroform	14.007	14.06	+ 0.053
Dichloromethane	0.034	0.04	+ 0.006
Methanol	5.023	5.03	+ 0.007
Methyl Chloride	0.03	0.03	_
Phenol	0.17	0.17	•
Trichloroethylene	0.034	0.48	+ 0.446
Tetrachloroethylene	0.37	0.19	- 0.18
Vinyl Chloride	1.10	1.22	+ 0.12
Vinylidene Chloride	-	0.26	+ 0.26
Toluene	0.003	0.01	+ 0.007
Ammonia	2.374	2.38	+ 0.006
Total	46.944	46.828	- 0.116

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The Biological Treatment Plant is parts of 1) a major source of criteria pollutants, 2) a major source of HAPs, and 3) a major source of TAPs.

Permitted limits for individual emissions units and groups of emissions units, if applicable, are set forth in the tables of the proposed permit entitled "Emission Rates for Criteria Pollutants" and "Emission Rates for TAP/HAP & Other Pollutants." These tables are part of the permit.

Emissions calculations can be found in Appendix A of the permit application. The calculations address the manufacturer's specifications, fuel composition (e.g., sulfur content), emissions factors, and other assumptions on which the emissions limitations are based and have been reviewed by the permit writer for accuracy.

#### **General Condition XVII Activities**

Very small emissions to the air resulting from routine operations that are predictable, expected, periodic, and quantifiable and that are submitted by the applicant and approved by the Air Permits Division are considered authorized discharges. These releases are not included in the permit totals because they are small and will have an insignificant impact on air quality. However, such emissions are considered when determining the facility's potential to emit for evaluation of applicable requirements. Approved General Condition XVII activities are noted in Section VIII of the proposed permit.

#### **Insignificant Activities**

The emissions units or activities listed in Section IX of the proposed permit have been classified as insignificant pursuant to LAC 33:III.501.B.5. By such listing, the LDEQ exempts these sources or types of sources from the requirement to obtain a permit under LAC 33:III.Chapter 5. However, such emissions are considered when determining the facility's potential to emit for evaluation of applicable requirements.

#### VIII. REGULATORY APPLICABILITY

Regulatory applicability is discussed in three sections of the proposed permit: Section X (Table 1), Section XI (Table 2), and Specific Requirements. Each is discussed in more detail below.

#### Section X (Table 1): Applicable Louisiana and Federal Air Quality Requirements

Section X (Table 1) summarizes all applicable federal and state regulations. In the matrix, a "1" represents a regulation applies to the emissions unit. A "1" is also used if the emissions unit is exempt from the emissions standards or control requirements of the regulation, but monitoring, recordkeeping, and/or reporting requirements apply.

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A "2" is used to note that the regulation has requirements that would apply to the emissions unit, but the unit is exempt from these requirements due to meeting a specific criterion, such as it has not been constructed, modified, or reconstructed since the regulation has been effective. If the specific criterion changes, the emissions unit will have to comply at a future date. Each "2" entry is explained in Section XI (Table 2).

A "3" signifies that the regulation applies to this general type of source (e.g., furnace, distillation column, boiler, fugitive emissions, etc.), but does not apply to the particular emissions unit. Each "3" entry is explained in Section XI (Table 2).

If blank, the regulation clearly does not apply to this type of emissions unit.

Section XI (Table 2): Explanation for Exemption Status or Non-Applicability of a Source

Section XI (Table 2) of the proposed permit provides explanation for either the exemption status or non-applicability of given federal or state regulation cited by 2 or 3 in the matrix presented in Section X (Table 1).

#### Specific Requirements

Applicable regulations, as well as any additional monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements necessary to demonstrate compliance with both the federal and state terms and conditions of the proposed permit, are provided in the "Specific Requirements" section. Any operating limitations (e.g., on hours of operation or throughput) are also set forth in this section. Associated with each Specific Requirement is a citation of the federal or state regulation upon which the authority to include that Specific Requirement is based.

#### 1. Federal Regulations

40 CFR 60 - New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

No NSPS provisions are applicable to the Facility.

40 CFR 61 - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)

The following subparts are applicable at the Facility: A and FF. Applicable emission standards, monitoring, test methods and procedures, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements are summarized in the "Specific Requirements" section of the proposed permit.

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#### 40 CFR 63 - Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT)

The following subparts are applicable at the Facility: A, F, and G. Applicable emission standards, monitoring, test methods and procedures, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements are summarized in the "Specific Requirements" section of the proposed permit.

#### Clean Air Act §112(g) or §112(j) - Case-By-Case MACT Determinations

A case-by-case MACT determination pursuant to §112(g) or §112(j) of the Clean Air Act was not required.

#### 40 CFR 64 – Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)

Per 40 CFR 64.2(a), CAM applies to each pollutant-specific emissions unit (PSEU) that 1) is subject to an emission limitation or standard, 2) uses a control devices to achieve compliance, and 3) has potential pre-control device emissions that are equal to or greater than 100 percent of the amount, in TPY, required for a source to be classified as a major source. CAM requirements are not applicable to the Facility

#### Acid Rain Program

The Acid Rain Program, 40 CFR Part 72 – 78, applies to the fossil fuel-fired combustion devices listed in Tables 1-3 of 40 CFR 73.10 and other utility units, unless a unit is determined not to be an affected unit pursuant to 40 CFR 72.6(b). LDEQ has incorporated the Acid Rain Program by reference at LAC 33:III.505. Facility is not subject to the Acid Rain Program.

#### 2. SIP-Approved State Regulations

Applicable state regulations are also noted in Section X (Table 1) of the proposed permit. Some state regulations have been approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as part of Louisiana's State Implementation Plan (SIP). These regulations are referred to as "SIP-approved" and are enforceable by both LDEQ and EPA. All LAC 33:III.501.C.6 citations are federally enforceable unless otherwise noted.

#### 3. State-Only Regulations

Individual chapters or sections of LAC 33:III noted by an asterisk in Section X (Table 1) are designated "state-only" pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(b)(2). Terms and conditions of the proposed permit citing these chapters or sections are not SIP-approved and are not

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subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 70. These terms and conditions are enforceable by LDEQ, but not EPA. All conditions not designated as "state-only" are presumed to be federally enforceable.

#### State MACT (LAC 33:III.Chapter 51)

Facility is a major source of LAC 33:III.Chapter 51 regulated TAP. The owner or operator of any major source that emits or is permitted to emit a Class I or Class II TAP at a rate equal to or greater than the Minimum Emission Rate (MER) listed for that pollutant in LAC 33:III.5112 shall control emissions of that TAP to a degree that constitutes Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT), except that compliance with an applicable federal standard promulgated by the U.S. EPA in 40 CFR Part 63 shall constitute compliance with MACT for emissions of toxic air pollutants. Applicable Part 63 standards are addressed in Section VIII.1 of this Statement of Basis. MACT is not required for Class III TAPs; however, the impact of all TAP emissions must be below their respective Ambient Air Standards (AAS).

MACT determinations were made pursuant to Chapter 51 for all Class I and Class II TAP emissions units of the Facility. State MACT requirements are cited as LAC 33:III.5109.A in the proposed permit.

#### IX. NEW SOURCE REVIEW (NSR)

#### 1. Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)

The facility's source category is listed in Table A of the definition of "major stationary source" in LAC 33:III.509. As such, the PSD major source threshold is 100 TPY (of any regulated NSR pollutant).

Facility is a major stationary source under the PSD program, LAC 33:III.509. However, there are no physical changes or changes in the methods of operation associated with this permit renewal. PSD review is not required.

#### 2. Nonattainment New Source Review (NNSR)

Facility is a major stationary source under the NNSR program, LAC 33:III.504. However, there are no physical changes or changes in the methods of operation associated with this permit renewal. NNSR review is not required.

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#### 3. Notification of Federal Land Managers

Because both PSD and NNSR review are not required, notification to Federal Land Managers is not required.

#### 4. Reasonable Possibility

Because there are no physical changes or changes in the methods of operation associated with this permit renewal, there is no reasonable possibility that emission increase will be significant.

#### X. ADDITIONAL MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the monitoring and testing requirements set forth by applicable state and federal regulations (see Section VIII of this Statement of Basis), a number of "LAC 33:III.507.H.1.a" and/or "LAC 33:III.501.C.6" conditions may appear in the "Specific Requirements" section of the proposed permit. These conditions have been added where no applicable regulation exists or where an applicable regulation does not contain sufficient monitoring, recordkeeping, and/or reporting provisions to ensure compliance. LAC 33:III.507.H.1.a provisions, which may include recordkeeping requirements, are intended to fulfill Part 70 periodic monitoring obligations under 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i)(B).

ID Description Pollutant Method Frequency (none)

#### XI. OPERATIONAL FLEXIBILITY

#### Emissions Caps

An emissions cap is a permitting mechanism to limit allowable emissions of two or more emissions units below their collective potential to emit (PTE). The proposed permit does not establish an emissions cap.

#### Alternative Operating Scenarios

LAC 33:III.507.G.5 allows the owner or operator to operate under any operating scenario incorporated in the permit. Any reasonably anticipated alternative operating scenarios may be identified by the owner or operator through a permit application and included in the permit. The proposed permit does not include an alternative operating scenario.

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#### Streamlined Requirements

When applicable requirements overlap or conflict, the permitting authority may choose to include in the permit the requirement that is determined to be most stringent or protective as detailed in EPA's "White Paper Number 2 for Improved Implementation of the Part 70 Operating Permits Program" (March 5, 1996). The overall objective is to determine the set of permit terms and conditions that will assure compliance with all applicable requirements for an emissions unit or group of emissions units so as to eliminate redundant or conflicting requirements. The proposed permit does not contain streamlined provisions.

Louisiana Consolidated Fugitive Emission Program (LCFEP)

Facility does not comply with a streamlined equipment leak monitoring program.

#### XII. PERMIT SHIELD

A permit shield, as described in 40 CFR 70.6(f) and LAC 33:III.507.I, provides an "enforcement shield" which protects the facility from enforcement action for violations of applicable federal requirements. It is intended to protect the facility from liability for violations if the permit does not accurately reflect an applicable federal or federally enforceable requirement. The proposed permit does not establish a permit shield.

#### XIII. IMPACTS ON AMBIENT AIR

Emissions associated with the facility were reviewed by the Air Quality Assessment Division to ensure compliance with the NAAQS and AAS. LDEQ did not require the applicant to model emissions.

#### XIV. COMPLIANCE HISTORY AND CONSENT DECREES

No federal or state actions have been issued since the existing permit for the Facility was issued.

#### XV. REQUIREMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN SATISFIED

The following state and/or federal obligations have been satisfied and are therefore not included as Specific Requirements.

Source ID Citation Description
(None)

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#### XVI. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Executive Order No. BJ 2008-7 directs all state agencies to administer their regulatory practices, programs, contracts, grants, and all other functions vested in them in a manner consistent with Louisiana's Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast and public interest to the maximum extent possible. If a proposed facility or modification is located in the Coastal Zone, LDEQ requires the applicant to document whether or not a Coastal Use Permit is required, and if so, whether it has been obtained. Coastal Use Permits are issued by the Coastal Management Division of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR).

The facility is not located in the Coastal Zone; therefore, a Coastal Use Permit is not required.

#### XVII. PUBLIC NOTICE/PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Written comments, written requests for a public hearing, or written requests for notification of the final decision regarding this permit action may be submitted to:

Ms. Soumaya Ghosn LDEQ, Public Participation Group P.O. Box 4313 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4313

Written comments and/or written requests must be received prior to the deadline specified in the public notice. If LDEQ finds a significant degree of public interest, a public hearing will be held. All comments will be considered prior to a final permit decision.

LDEQ will send notification of the final permit decision to the applicant and to each person who has submitted written comments or a written request for notification of the final decision.

The permit application, proposed permit, and this Statement of Basis are available for review at LDEQ, Public Records Center, Room 127, 602 North 5th Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Viewing hours are from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday (except holidays). Additional copies may be viewed at the local library identified in the public notice. The available information can also be accessed electronically via LDEQ's Electronic Document Management System (EDMS) on LDEQ's public website, www.deq.louisiana.gov.

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Inquiries or requests for additional information regarding this permit action should be directed to the contact identified on page 1 of this Statement of Basis.

Persons wishing to be included on the public notice mailing list or for other public participation-related questions should contact LDEQ's Public Participation Group at P.O. Box 4313, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313; by e-mail at maillistrequest@ldeq.org; or contact LDEQ's Customer Service Center at (225) 219-LDEQ (219-5337). Alternatively, individuals may elect to receive public notices via e-mail by subscribing to LDEQ's Public Notification List Service at http://www.doa.louisiana.gov/oes/listservpage/ldeq\_pn\_listserv.htm.

Permit public notices can be viewed at LDEQ's "Public Notices" webpage. http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/apps/pubNotice/default.asp. Electronic access to each proposed permit and Statement of Basis current on notice is also available on this page. General information related to public participation in permitting activities can be viewed at www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2198/Default.aspx.

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#### **APPENDIX A - ACRONYMS**

AAS Ambient Air Standard (LAC 33:III.Chapter 51)

AP-42 EPA document number of the Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors

BACT Best Available Control Technology

BTU British Thermal Units

CAA Clean Air Act

CAAA Clean Air Act Amendments

CAM Compliance Assurance Monitoring, 40 CFR 64
CEMS Continuous Emission Monitoring System

CMS Continuous Monitoring System

CO Carbon monoxide

COMS Continuous Opacity Monitoring System

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

EI Emissions Inventory (LAC 33:III.919)

EPA (United States) Environmental Protection Agency

EIO Emission Inventory Questionnaire

ERC Emission Reduction Credit FR Federal Register or Fixed Roof

H<sub>2</sub>S Hydrogen sulfide H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> Sulfuric acid

HAP Hazardous Air Pollutants

Hg Mercury

HON Hazardous Organic NESHAP IBR Incorporation by Reference

LAER Lowest Achievable Emission Rate

LDEQ Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality

M Thousand MM Million

MACT Maximum Achievable Control Technology

MEK Methyl ethyl ketone
MIK Methyl isobutyl ketone
MSDS Material Safety Data Sheet
MTBE Methyl tert-butyl ether

NAAQS National Ambient Air Quality Standards

NAICS North American Industrial Classification System (replacement to SICC)

NESHAP National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

NMOC Non-Methane Organic Compounds

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#### APPENDIX A - ACRONYMS

NOx	Nitrogen Oxides	
1.0%	i vidogen Oznaco	

NNSR Nonattainment New Source Review NSPS New Source Performance Standards

NSR New Source Review

OEA LDEQ Office of Environmental Assessment
OEC LDEQ Office of Environmental Compliance
LDEO Office of Environmental Services

PM Particulate Matter

PM10 Particulate Matter less than 10 microns in nominal diameter PM2.5 Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns in nominal diameter

ppm parts per million

ppmv parts per million by volume ppmw parts per million by weight

PSD Prevention of Significant Deterioration

PTE Potential to Emit

RACT Reasonably Available Control Technology
RBLC RACT-BACT-LAER Clearinghouse
RMP Risk Management Plan (40 CFR 68)
SICC Standard Industrial Classification Code

SIP State Implementation Plan

SO2 Sulfur Dioxide

SOCMI Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry

TAP Toxic Air Pollutants (LAC 33:III.Chapter 51)

TOC Total Organic Compounds

TPY Tons Per Year

TRS Total Reduced Sulfur

TSP Total Suspended Particulate
μg/m3 Micrograms per Cubic Meter
UTM Universal Transverse Mercator
VOC Volatile Organic Compound
VOL Volatile Organic Liquid
VRU Vapor Recovery Unit

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#### APPENDIX B – GLOSSARY

Best Available Control Technologies (BACT) – an emissions limitation (including a visible emission standard) based on the maximum degree of reduction for each pollutant subject to regulation under this Part (Part III) which would be emitted from any proposed major stationary source or major modification which the administrative authority, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such source or modification through application of production processes or available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of such pollutant.

CAM - Compliance Assurance Monitoring - A federal air regulation under 40 CFR Part 64.

Carbon Monoxide (CO) – (Carbon monoxide) a colorless, odorless gas produced by incomplete combustion of any carbonaceous (gasoline, natural gas, coal, oil, etc.) material.

Cooling Tower – A cooling system used in industry to cool hot water (by partial evaporation) before reusing it as a coolant.

Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS) – The total combined equipment and systems required to continuously determine air contaminants and diluent gas concentrations and/or mass emission rate of a source effluent.

Cyclone – A control device that uses centrifugal force to separate particulate matter from the carrier gas stream.

Federally Enforceable Specific Condition – A federally enforceable specific condition written to limit the potential to Emit (PTE) of a source that is permanent, quantifiable, and practically enforceable. In order to meet these requirements, the draft permit containing the federally enforceable specific condition must be placed on public notice and include the following conditions:

- A clear statement of the operational limitation or condition which limits the source's potential to emit;
- Recordkeeping requirements related to the operational limitation or condition;
- A requirement that these records be made available for inspection by LDEQ personnel;
- A requirement to report for the previous calendar year.

Grandfathered Status – those facilities that were under actual construction or operation as of June 19, 1969, the signature date of the original Clean Air Act. These facilities are not required to obtain a permit. Facilities that are subject to Part 70 (Title V) requirements lose grandfathered status and must apply for a permit.

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#### APPENDIX B - GLOSSARY

Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) - for any source, the more stringent rate of emissions based on the following:

- a. the most stringent emissions limitation that is contained in the implementation plan of any state for such class or category of major stationary source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed stationary source demonstrates that such limitations are not achievable; or
- b. the most stringent emissions limitation that is achieved in practice by such class or category of stationary source. This limitation, when applied to a modification, means the lowest achievable emissions rate for the new or modified emissions units within the stationary source. In no event shall the application of this term permit a proposed new or modified major stationary source to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under an applicable new source standard of performance.

NESHAP – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants – Air emission standards for specific types of facilities, as outlined in 40 CFR Parts 61 through 63.

Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) – the maximum degree of reduction in emissions of each air pollutant subject to LAC 33:III.Chapter 51 (including a prohibition on such emissions, where achievable) that the administrative authority, upon review of submitted MACT compliance plans and other relevant information and taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reduction, as well as any non-air-quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements, determines is achievable through application of measures, processes, methods, systems, or techniques.

NSPS – New Source Performance Standards – Air emission standards for specific types of facilities, as outlined in 40 CFR Part 60.

New Source Review (NSR) – a preconstruction review and permitting program applicable to new or modified major stationary sources of criteria air pollutants regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA). NSR is required by Parts C ("Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality") and D ("Nonattainment New Source Review").

Nonattainment New Source Review (NNSR) – a New Source Review permitting program for major sources in geographic areas that do not meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) set forth at 40 CFR Part 50. NNSR is designed to ensure that emissions associated with new or modified sources will be regulated with the goal of improving ambient air quality.

Organic Compound - any compound of carbon and another element. Examples: methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), ethane (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>), carbon disulfide (CS<sub>2</sub>).

### BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT FACILITY WESTLAKE VINYLS COMPANY LP GEISMAR, ASCENSION PARISH, LOUISIANA

Agency Interest (AI) No. 1138 Activity No. PER20100002 Proposed Permit No. 2872-V1

#### APPENDIX B - GLOSSARY

Part 70 Operating Permit – also referred to as a Title V permit, required for major sources as defined in 40 CFR 70 and LAC 33:III.507.

 $PM_{10}$ -particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by the method in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 50, Appendix J.

Potential to Emit (PTE) – the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design.

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) – a New Source Review permitting program for major sources in geographic areas that meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) at 40 CFR Part 50. PSD requirements are designed to ensure that the air quality in attainment areas will not degrade.

Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) – A non-combustion control technology that destroys  $NO_X$  by injecting a reducing agent (e.g., ammonia) into the flue gas that, in the presence of a catalyst (e.g., vanadium, titanium, or zeolite), converts  $NO_X$  into molecular nitrogen and water.

Sulfur Dioxide ( $SO_2$ ) – An oxide of sulphur.

TAP - LDEQ acronym for toxic air pollutants regulated under LAC 33 Part III. Chapter 51, Tables 1 through 3.

"Top Down" Approach – An approach which requires use of the most stringent control technology found to be technically feasible and appropriate based on environmental, energy, economic, and cost impacts.

Title V permit – see Part 70 Operating Permit.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) – any organic compound which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions; that is, any organic compound other than those which the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency designates as having negligible photochemical reactivity.